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COMMENT OF THE DAY
Britain And ANZUS

THERE is more than a touch of irony in the fact that Britain is not a participant in the current Washington meeting of the ANZUS Council. She is herself a Pacific Power and is concerned about its future security as the United States, Australia and New Zealand. Moreover her contribution to the defence of the area in the event of hostilities would be automatic and substantial as it is already in the task of safeguarding Southeast Asia. Yet for reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained, Britain has been kept out of ANZUS. What decisions of policy and action which America, Australia and New Zealand make in the Council, Britain has to learn second hand. It may be true that Australia and New Zealand keep their senior British Commonwealth partner fully informed, and it may also be assumed that neither of the dominions would allow themselves to be committed to obligations which would prove embarrassing to Britain or would undermine the solidarity of the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, the creation of ANZUS should never have taken place without Britain's inclusion. Her exclusion is pointless because, in the event of trouble in the Pacific, she would be automatically involved in any hostilities which Australasia should find themselves; wherefore, it is obviously more practical that Britain should directly share in the planning and security arrangements from the beginning and not when an emergency arises. This is a fundamental aspect which the United States appears to have ignored.

IT has been America's argument that the inclusion of Britain in ANZUS would make it necessary for other countries also to be invited to the Council. The validity of this contention cannot be sustained. In considering and planning for the security of the Pacific, the ANZUS Council cannot avoid the future of Indo-China. Yet in seeking to safeguard the security of that country, the Council have also to consider other Southeast Asia areas, notably Malaya and Borneo. And if Malaya figures on the agenda of the present Council meeting, then Britain's absence becomes anomalous. The restoration of peace, law and order in Malaya is today Britain's exclusive responsibility, but she can hardly be expected to fulfil those duties only to be told that the preservation of Malaya's security is no longer her concern but has been assumed by the ANZUS Council. Britain has a well defined right to be included in any Pacific security alliance such as ANZUS, and her exclusion cannot in any sense be justified. In fact, without Britain's membership it is conceivable that ANZUS could not be fully successful. The good intentions of ANZUS are not questioned; on the contrary they can be wholeheartedly approved. But the present alliance is deficient in strength, and it might yet be discovered that the proper course is to enlarge the pact and include all nations of the free world with a stake in the Pacific which would draw up an overall security arrangement for the vitally important area. But in any event, ANZUS as it exists today is inadequate. Britain must have her voice in its Council.

6 KILLED ON ROYAL NAVAL CRAFT
Hongkong Man A Victim
FIVE OF CREW WOUNDED

IT WAS OFFICIALLY REVEALED THIS MORNING THAT SIX OF THE 14 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF A ROYAL NAVAL LAUNCH FIRED ON BY A CHINESE COMMUNIST VESSEL YESTERDAY WERE KILLED. FIVE OTHERS WERE WOUNDED. The China Mail learns that one of six killed was Mr E. F. Gower, of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Russia And 4-Power Talks

Berlin, Sept. 9. The Soviet Union plans to accept the Three-Power invitation to a Four-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference, well-informed East Berlin sources stated today. However, the Soviet Union did not approve of holding the conference in Lugano but would suggest Berlin or Potsdam. These sources further said that the Soviet Union was prepared to deal with all questions relating to the German problem. On the other hand, the Soviet Union does not agree that the powers should themselves settle the election procedure, which the USSR maintains should be agreed upon by representatives of East and West Germany, these sources said. — France-Press.

Deadlock In Strike Negotiations

London, Sept. 9. Hours of negotiations to end the "guerilla" strike of British electricians, which now affects 4,600 men, ended in deadlock here tonight. The Ministry of Labour announced that discussions had established that "no mutually acceptable basis for settlement" existed. The Minister of Labour, Sir Walter Monckton, said in a statement he had decided to appoint a court of inquiry and had asked the Employers' Association "in the strongest possible terms" to withhold any action pending establishment of the court. He had sent a similar request to the union asking it to withdraw the strike orders. The strike, now in its third week, started on August 24 in support of 40,000 members employed by the 3,000 electrical contracting firms in the Employers' Association. A truce was called on August 31, when the Ministry of Labour brought the two sides together for talks. But the talks broke down within 24 hours and the walkouts were resumed. Aided by research centres, power plants, steel and armament works, and airports have been affected. Normal work has hardly been interrupted so far but may be if the strikes continue. The latest talks which began last night continued until after three o'clock this morning. They were resumed at the Ministry this morning. — Reuters.

New Rioting In Nyasaland

Johannesburg, Sept. 9. Police emergency reinforcements have been sent to Chikwanda in the south of Nyasaland to quell rioting which started there last night. A report said that the police were using clubs to disperse the mobs. — France-Press.

Mr Gower, a keen member of the Hongkong Defence Force, was present in the craft in uniform as an observer.

A Captain in the Royal Artillery during the last war, the late Mr Gower came to Hongkong in 1945 with the British Military Administration.

In 1947 he joined Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. He quickly made himself well known in the Colony and became an active worker in charitable organisations.

He was particularly interested in the Hongkong Defence Force where he gained widespread popularity.

He will be buried tomorrow afternoon with the other five naval victims in the Naval section of the Happy Valley cemetery.

The funeral cortege will leave HMS Tamar at 2.30 p.m.

A Reuter report from London, quoting the Admiralty stated that the crew of the 46-ton motor launch 1323 included two or three officers. Vessels of its type are armed with one three-pounder or one 40 mm gun, plus a 20 mm anti-aircraft gun. They are 72 feet long.

The launch was on patrol duty in the Pearl River estuary, 20 miles southwest of Hongkong.

The destroyer, HMS Concord (1,710 tons) was ordered to take casualties to Hongkong. The names of the casualties will not be released until their next of kin have been informed.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by the Naval authorities at 12.50 p.m.

"In amplification of the statement issued in Hongkong last night regarding the incident in which HMMS 1323 was damaged by gunfire from a Chinese Communist naval vessel, the incident took place at 3.10 p.m. local time about 7 miles south-west of Lin Tin Island in international waters.

"Casualties among the crew consisted of six killed and five wounded. A member of the Royal Hongkong Defence Force was on board and he also was killed.

The funeral of those killed will take place tomorrow (Friday) at 2.30 p.m. in the Holy Trinity Church, HMS Tamar. Interment will follow at Happy Valley."

Runaway Boy Found Wearing Girl's Clothes

Tokyo, Sept. 9. Police here today arrested "for protection" a 15-year-old runaway boy discovered wearing girl's clothes.

Runaway Masako Nishizawa told the police "she" was the eldest "daughter" of a merchant in Kochi Prefecture of Western Japan.

His mother told the police that when Masako was born family members all became ill and were told by a fortune teller "the family is haunted by the evil spirit of a dog and so a baby boy could not survive."

Masako, however, could no longer stand his "unnatural life" as a "girl" and after his parents refused to let him dress and act like a boy he ran away from home. — China Mail Special.

Twins Found Abandoned



Mrs Doris Samways, a staff nurse of Tudor Lodge Home, Wimbledon, holds six-month-old boy twins who were found abandoned outside a Roman Catholic Church in Clapham recently. A note pinned to their clothing said: "Baby twins each six months. Please take my babies for adoption." — London Express photo.

Important Victory For TUC Leaders

Douglas, Sept. 9. Britain's trade union leaders won a victory for their policy of "go slow" on further nationalisation of industry. At the Trades Union Congress annual conference here, they fought off vigorous demands by left wingers for a policy of more public ownership in the near future.

Before the conference, at which 8,000,000 trade unionists are represented, were the proposals of the General Council, leading body of the Congress, on nationalisation. These admitted the case for public ownership of the water industry, but urged further consideration before taking over other industries such as chemicals, aircraft manufacture and machine tools. Extreme left wing delegates tried to have the Council's report thrown out with a motion that it should be "referred back."

But on a "card vote" upon which delegates use the voting strengths of their absent union members—the motion was defeated by 3,702,000 votes against 2,640,000. This gave the trade union chiefs a majority of 1,062,000 votes.

The delegates later gave formal approval to the Council's policy with an overwhelming majority in a show of hands vote.

MOTION WITHDRAWN
Faced with this collapse of opposition to the "go slow" policy, the Communist-led foundry workers union withdrew a motion it had put forward asking for an immediate extension of public ownership of essential industries.

The success of the trade union chiefs braces them for the next and bigger battle over nationalisation that faces them at the Labour Party conference next month.

The question of whether to adopt a policy of going slow on state ownership or urging the Party to go all out to bring industries and land under state control will be one of the big clashes between rival factions at the conference.

The powerful trade union chiefs will be opposed on the issue by political groups who look upon left wing politician Aneurin Bevan as their leader. Mr. C. J. Geddes, General Secretary of the Post Office Workers Union, spoke here today for the General Council's nationalisation policy.

He declared "I think the British trade union movement today may be setting the pattern of thinking not only of the European trade union movement, but in all probability

trade union thinking in many parts of the world."

He said the Council's report did not say "go backwards." It fully admitted the case for expansion and extension of public ownership, but wanted further study of the methods to be used in acquiring this ownership.

Before they could go ahead with more public ownership the individual man and woman must be convinced that it was not only a doctrinaire policy but a policy that would produce the result claimed for it.

Mr. Geddes added: "But we must make it clear—because we have to be brutally frank with ourselves—that Social ownership does not relieve the worker of his responsibilities. On the contrary, it places greater responsibility on him."

Mr. Bryn Roberts, General Secretary of the Union of Public Employees, led the opposition to the report. He argued that it was adopted, the labour movement would have two programmes in the next election—one by the Labour Party saying there would be nationalisation, and the other by the Trades Union Congress saying it could not be done. The election would be lost even before the polling booths were open.

He declared the Council's policy if adopted would be "an abject confession of lack of faith in the very principles on which the movement was founded." — Reuters.

RITA REFUSES SETTLEMENT

New York, Sept. 9. Bartley Crum, lawyer of film star Rita Hayworth, confirmed tonight that his client would refuse a \$1,000,000 divorce settlement from her husband, All Khan, if it meant bringing up their child, Yousin, as a Moslem.

This followed a statement made earlier in Las Vegas by a spokesman for Miss Hayworth that her daughter was entitled to an American and Christian education. — France-Press.

THE WEATHER:—Moderate South-Westerly winds. Fair.

RESUMPTION OF THE KING CASE

Witness Denies Instrument Of Shares Transfer Was A Forgery

A denial that there was a forgery in an instrument of transfer relating to certain shares of George Falconer and Company, Ltd., involving the typewritten words "Dollars sixteen and cents twenty" was made by Mr W. M. H. Seymour, a Director of the Company, when the case against James Joseph Osbourne King, merchant, charged with fraudulent conversion, resumed before Mr Poon Yan-hoi this morning. Mr Seymour was replying to questions put to him during cross-examination by Mr M. A. da Silva, Counsel for King.

Defendant was alleged to have fraudulently taken the sum of \$3,305.94 for the use of his wife from the Company on November 17, 1951, while a Director of Falconer's. The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, both instructed by Hastings and Company, are prosecuting.

At the outset of hearing this morning, Mr Clifford informed the Court that Mr d'Almada had just returned from holiday, and would come into the case again at a later stage.

Resuming his questioning of Mr Seymour, Mr Silva asked him whether it was his clear object that criminal proceedings should be instituted against King in the interest of Falconer, when he first approached the Commercial Crime Branch of the Police. Witness replied that he acted on the advice of Counsel, and he had been told he should report the matter accordingly.

Referring to a balance sheet of the Company for the year ended August, 1951, Mr Silva pointed out an item for \$41,000 as "travelling expenses, and asked what it was in respect of. Mr Seymour answered that it was in respect of Mr Ipekijian (another Director) and the defendant, so far as he could remember without consulting the books.

Counsel asked witness if he could remember telling the Court at an earlier hearing about the stamping of the instrument of transfer of shares to King from the defendant. Mr Silva asked further if witness could recall saying that a few weeks before, he had gone to the stamp office to inspect the document connected with its stamping. Mr Seymour replied Yes to both questions.

REQUISITION BOOKS

Mr Silva then referred to a copy of a letter from Falconer's files signed by King and dated December 9, 1950, and asked if witness could remember inspecting also the requisitions in the stamp office. Witness said he could not remember, adding that he might have done so. Counsel produced a document to witness and asked if he could remember if the requisition books were in that form. Witness replied he could not remember, although he imagined it would be in the same form as the document.

Mr Silva: Do you remember whether the requisition was taken on March 8, 1950?

Witness: I already said I cannot remember whether or not I saw it.

At this stage, Mr Clifford submitted that the document could not go in as exhibit as witness had said he did not know whether he saw it or not. Witness rejoined that what he had said was that he might have seen it.

Mr Silva: You remember whether or not the requisition was dated March 8, 1950?

Witness: I told you I don't remember.

Do you recall whether or not the requisition bore the words "gratis for consideration"? I might have seen the words, but I can't recall them.

"DON'T REMEMBER"
Do you remember whether on March 8, 1950, the stamp office made enquiries as to why the Council produced a document taken as "gratis"? — I don't remember.

I suggest to you that you know that on March 9, 1950, in reply to the stamp office enquiries, an explanatory letter was sent by King to the stamp office. — I say that that is untrue. I further say that King's letter was written on March 9, 1950 — not March 8 — for spite.

You know now that the actual stamping of the instrument of transfer was done on March 9, 1950 — Yes. And if you look at the instrument of transfer you

will see clearly a change of the date to March 9, 1950. — Yes, there is a change.

I suggest to you, Mr Seymour, that by reason of the stamp office enquiries, stamping was delayed until March 9. — I don't remember that.

I put it to you that the instrument of transfer went into the stamp office for stamping with no consideration, stated in the column under the heading "sum of dollars", where you now find \$16.20 written down. — I didn't see the document before it went into the stamp office, but the consideration shown in that column was as it is now when it was brought to me for my signature.

Furthermore, Mr Seymour added, the Company Register of Shares showed that he (witness) paid £1 for each of the shares.

Mr Silva: Are you aware that if the words "sixteen and cents twenty" appeared in the instrument, according to the Stamp Ordinance the instrument would have borne the stamp duty of \$5.20? — I was not aware of that.

Are you aware that if it was "gratis free" without consideration, the stamp duty would be only \$3? — I am aware that the word "gratis" does not appear in the instrument of transfer, but I am aware that without consideration the stamp duty would be only \$5.

"TOTALLY UNTRUE"

I put it to you that the words "sixteen dollars and 20 cents" were put into the instrument of transfer some time after it had been stamped by the stamp office. In other words, I suggest a forgery. — I say it is totally untrue.

Referring witness to the instrument of transfer, Mr Silva asked if he could agree that the heaviness of type between the words "sixteen dollars and twenty cents" and the name "William Matthew Hall Seymour" on the same line appeared to be different.

(Contd. on back page, col. 3)

Oppose Red China's Admission To UN

Washington, Sept. 9. Informed sources said here today that the Australian, New Zealand and United States Foreign Ministers agreed at their ANZUS Council meetings today to oppose any move to seat Communist China in the United Nations "under present circumstances."

The three Ministers, Mr Richard Casey of Australia, Mr T. G. Clifton Webb of New Zealand, and Mr John Foster Dulles of the United States, also agreed there was no question of present diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

The three Ministers began their annual exchange of views on Pacific defence problems by exchanging views on Soviet policies and tactics.

The world situation in general was studied, particularly in the light of the threat posed to the free world by international Communism.

Informed sources said that the Ministers paid particular attention to the Vietnam rebellion in Indo-China.

Mr Casey and Mr Webb warmly praised Mr Dulles for his speech last week in which he said the Allies should make clear their intentions in advance if events seemed likely to involve them in war.

Informants said Mr Casey and Mr Webb told Mr Dulles that his speech would have "a very healthy effect" in regard to Indo-China. — Reuters.

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South Koreans Must Be Given Help, Says UN Commission

New York, Sept. 9.

The United Nations Commission in Korea reported tonight that South Korea must have help in maintaining its security in the divided peninsula if it is to develop towards a self-sustaining economy.

The Commission, in its annual report to the General Assembly, which is to meet next week, said that the "burden of security must be collectively borne."

The problem of reconstruction, the Commission said, was so immense that a period of stability and security was essential if the task was to be tackled adequately.

Washington And Pound Sterling

Washington, Sept. 9.

The United States may be willing to back a \$4,000 or \$5,000 million fund to help make the British pound freely exchangeable again—"under the proper circumstances," according to Administration sources.

These circumstances include, according to the sources:

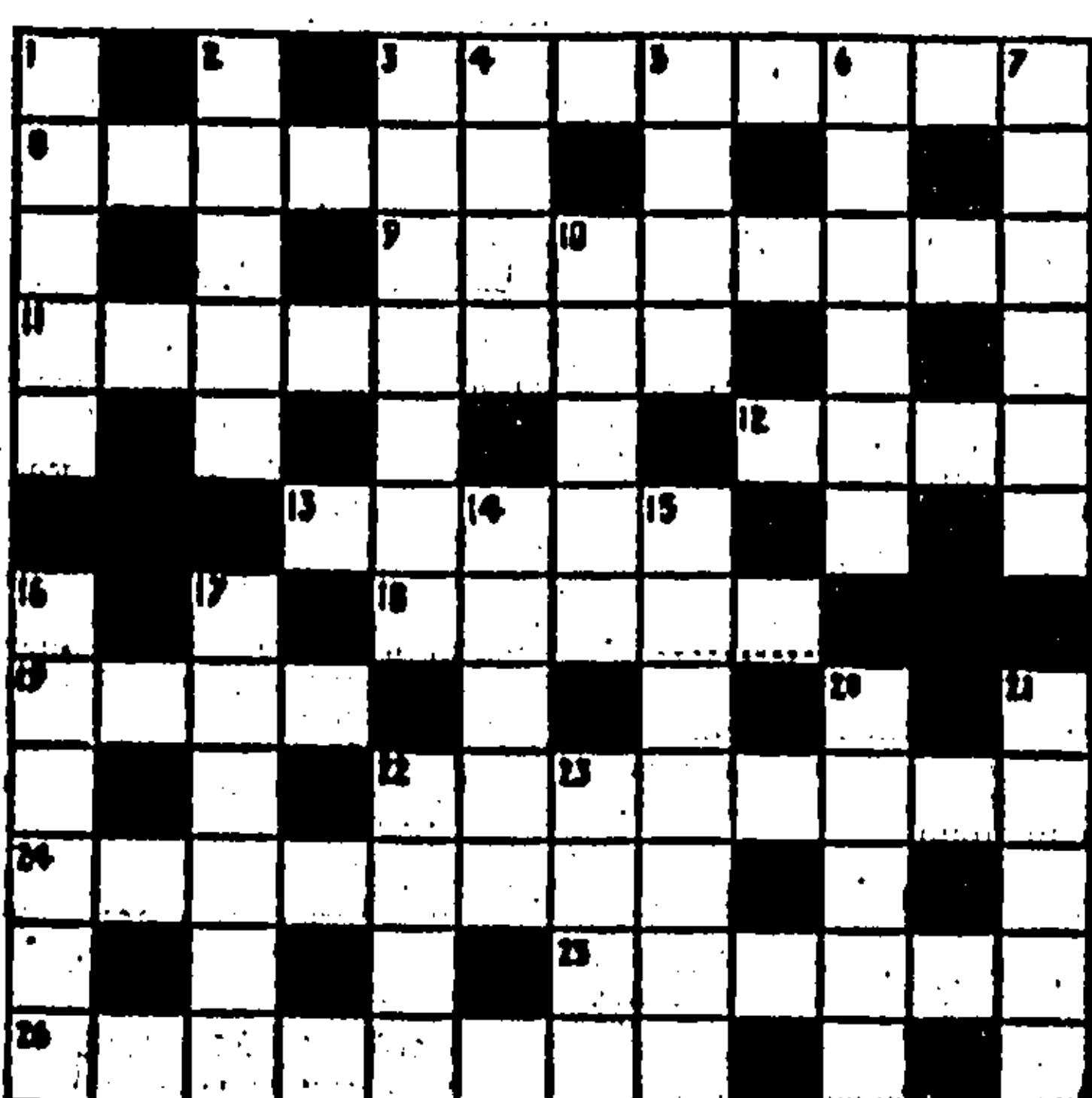
- (1) Participation by the International Monetary Fund;
- (2) British Government success in halting inflation and increasing production;
- (3) British agreement to lift, at least in large part, present trade and monetary restrictions;
- (4) Indications that the United States Congress was willing to liberalize tariff policy;
- (5) Prospects that the Dutch, Belgian, West German and probably the French Governments would follow Britain and make their currencies convertible and free their trade of most restrictions.

TEN MONTHS?

Informed officials here said British policy must produce a "hard pound" at home before it can again be made "hard" currency internationally. The officials said another eight to 10 months must pass before it could be determined how lasting were the past year's British economic improvements. If progress continued and other conditions were satisfied, the United States would probably be willing to help underwrite a sterling stabilization fund as high as \$5,000 million, they said. About \$2,000 million of this should come from the IMF. The U.S. Government would then ask Congress to approve direct American participation of \$2,000 to \$3,000 by giving the Treasury authority to borrow that much for the stabilization fund, if and when needed. Britain would borrow from it only if her dollar-gold reserves ran too low.

The sources pointed out, however, that the above conditions would first have to be satisfied—not the least of which was the attitude of Congress towards the lowering of United States tariffs.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Smashes completely (8).
 - Shrewd (6).
 - Sold again (8).
 - Dislocated (8).
 - Murmured (4).
 - Strip off leather (5).
 - Serious (6).
 - Flower (4).
 - Hunting around for food (8).
 - Johns (8).
 - Rigorous (8).
 - Disagrees (8).

- DOWN**
- Child (15).
 - Cooker (8).
 - Difficulties (7).
 - Part of the foot (4).
 - Fascinated (4).
 - Enthusiasm (9).
 - Unexpected (8).
 - Portentous to punishment (8).
 - Artificial silk (5).
 - Give satisfaction (7).
 - Calm (6).
 - Festivities (8).
 - Vices (8).
 - Tally (6).
 - Splendid (4).
 - Remains (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3. Banished, 7. Loose, 8. Gratitude, 10. Specie, 13. Silence, 18. Rear, 17. Elderly, 19. Release, 20. Odds, 21. Scribble, 20. Teahouse, 27. Traveller, 28. Falls, 29. Retrograde, Down: 1. Bliss, 2. Model, 3. Breath, 4. Inch, 5. Hooper, 6. Decree, 9. Recess, 11. Filed, 12. Cedes, 14. Elect, 15. Blush, 16. Alter, 18. Roster, 19. Levant, 22. Rode, 23. Build, 24. Sonny, 25. Serv.

Shark Hunting By Camera



Hunting sharks with a camera holds no terrors for Dr Hans Hass, the underwater explorer — 67, his 24-year-old Viennese wife, Lotte, Dr Hass, a 34-year-old Swiss, has sailed from London in his yacht *Karifa* on an expedition to explore the depths of the Caribbean. He, his wife and eight scientists will spend seven months there. Dr Hass is already well-known as an author and photographer and his film "Under the Red Sea" has been widely acclaimed.—Express.

Sharp Attack On Adenauer By Soviet Newspaper

London, Sept. 9.

P. Naumov, writing in *Pravda*, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, alleged today that Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, was "following in the footsteps of his predecessor" — Hitler.

Naumov, reporting from Berlin and quoted by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said that on the day after the elections the "Adenauer clique" organised a militant manifestation, openly proclaiming its "revenge" programme on which it preferred to keep silent during the election campaign.

In his speech in the Bonn Central Square, at a meeting reminiscent of those of Hitler, Dr Adenauer cynically rejected the slogan of unification of Germany, adopted for demagogical purposes for a short time before the elections, the *Pravda* story said.

Dr Adenauer asked his supporters not to think of uniting but of liberating Eastern Germany. "To be exact, Adenauer announced a programme of conquest of the Eastern territories," Naumov wrote.

"The Bonn reactionaries are now trying straight away to use the result of the elections to stimulate militarist passions, to increase the assault on the democratic rights of the people."

"It is recalled in Germany that in 1933 Chancellor Hitler started to build his dictatorship with a revival of the Wehrmacht, preparing his delirious plan of world conquest. The facts prove that Adenauer follows in the footsteps of his predecessor."

Naumov said the West Berlin paper *Der Tagesspiegel* would on Sept. 7 that Adenauer would "energetically push the agreement on the 'European Army' through the West European Parliaments." At the same time Adenauer's Washington "bosses" demanded a speedy revival of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in Western Germany, Naumov contended.

"HITLER FOLLOWERS"

"Of course the Ruhr's industry magnates, who brought Adenauer into power, will be best informed on his plans and those of his protectors. They rub their hands anticipating new war gains," he added.

"The fact stands out," Naumov wrote, "that a number of fully-fledged Hitler followers were introduced into the new Bundestag (West German Lower House of Parliament) in spite of the reverse suffered in the polls."

The writer contended that some of them, though defeated in the polls, got in the Bundestag under proportional representation.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE

A "Semi-Revolutionary" Situation Serious Labour Trouble In October Feared Possible

Paris, Sept. 9.

The big French strike movement, which for three weeks paralysed the railways, deprived the public of its letters and telephone calls except where on the automatic system, and forced the authorities to run an army lorry service in place of the buses in Paris, has left behind it a great uneasiness.

The strikes have created a semi-revolutionary situation of which no one yet clearly sees the outcome.

"The present crisis," writes Christian Morcau, well-known editor of the *Journal de la Marine Marchande* (Merchant Marine Journal), "presents to everybody the aspects of disorder and anarchy which characterised the first months of the Russian Revolution in 1917."

The Government employees who were goaded into striking during the national holiday month complained of poor pay and unkept promises. No one disputes the justice of their claims in both respects. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that the strike movement this time went deeper than a mere demand for better salaries or the maintenance of existing pension schemes.

Almost all French observers recognised in it the result of a long pent-up feeling of frustration and despair.

In this development, the progressive contempt into which the French Parliament has fallen among French people played an important part.

Another big contributing factor has been the seven-year-long inflation and the discouraging and nerve-strain which it has produced on small households, a factor rarely understood by foreign visitors.

Whatever the origins of the strike, the movement has created a new social situation which may develop into a full-scale challenge to the authority of the State and the Parliamentary system as at present practised in France.

NEGATIVE VICTORY

The strikers have scored a negative victory by preventing any economies at the expense of their retirement status. But they have gone back to work disgruntled and angry.

The strike movement provided, perhaps accidentally, an excellent dress rehearsal for a more determined challenge to existing authority at a later date. It showed that important sections of national activity could be paralysed and that on the whole the Government was ill-equipped to maintain its authority and enforce a return to work.

Most of the regulation orders issued by the Government—those that key workers back to work were ignored, and in hush-hush talks with the union leaders effective punishment for this illegal disobedience has been dropped, except in a small handful of cases.

One of the essential prerogatives of the State has been successfully challenged, greatly weakening the future authority of the Government.

WORSE TO COME?

The Government is expecting a bigger onslaught from organised labour in October, and is already taking thought about strengthening its weapons against illegal strikes and lockouts.

Conferences have taken place between the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Prefects, chief Government officials in each Department, about how to enforce regulations in a future strike, how to enlist volunteers, how to keep essential services going and protect the basic constitutional rights of the State.

Many workers' leaders, apart from the Communists, are now determined to fight for big changes without which they see no hope of ever improving the low standard of life which is the lot of the majority of wage and salary earners in a country where the rich are still very rich and where income tax is paid more promptly by the big earner.

It is significant that one of the young Christian Trade Union leaders, Henri Jamet, should

have this to say after the end of the strikes: "Clear-headed trade union officials can only be more exacting now. They can only adopt an attitude of opposition to the action of a Government to whom the realisation of a socialist democracy means exactly nothing... even if the Government took some measures of appeasement, a movement so the left has been launched which can only grow, and perhaps within a short time."

ONLY ONE MORE

"There is only one more chance before the choice will be between totalitarian solutions only."

This may be an extreme view. But there seems every reason to believe that it reflects the growing trend among the salaried population of the country who, after all, account for 12,000,000 French adults.

The "last chance" to which trade union leader Jamet refers is that of forming a centre-left Government with a strong socialist economic policy.

At the moment, there seems to be some reluctance among the French Socialists to join in such a Government which they enthusiastically advocated during the recent long Cabinet crisis last June. They seem to prefer to consolidate their position as the leaders of the workers in opposition to the Communists.

MAY BE FORCED

The Government will certainly be forced to modify its deflationary policy by allowing some general rise in wages, or face very serious labour trouble in October. But by doing so, it may also risk falling in its defence of currency stability, the main purpose for which it was voted into office and given special powers.

The Prime Minister, M. Joseph Laniel, himself is less pessimistic. He believes that the Government can pull through and things will settle down again.

Those who agree with him recall the gloomy forecasts about England's economic decadence made in French newspapers after the big General Strike in England in 1926, when the weightiest of post-war newspapers, *"Le Temps"*, wrote of "the Communist peril which weighs so heavily on England's destinies."

The French nation, in spite of the great difficulties facing it, has always displayed astonishing resilience, and this national characteristic must be allowed for in estimating any situation here. But it is also true that in 1926, Soviet power was negligible.—China Mail Special.

Tito Delegation

Belgrade, Sept. 9.

A Yugoslav economic delegation left for Greece and Turkey last night to discuss economic cooperation between the three countries, according to *Tanjug*, the official Yugoslav news agency.

The delegation, headed by M. Osman Karabegovic, a member of the Federal Executive Council, will also visit trade fairs at Salonika, Greece, and Smyrna, Turkey, the agency said.—Reuters.

Zafrullah Khan Sees Naguib

Cairo, Sept. 9.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, today visited President Naguib of Egypt and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi.

He said afterwards that he discussed developments in the Egyptian situation and other matters of mutual concern.

Sir Muhammad was due to leave for London tonight on his way to New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.—Reuters.

Britain Buying Silver

Big Deal Concluded With Russia

London, Sept. 9.

Britain is believed to have made a very large purchase of silver from Russia.

The exact quantity cannot be disclosed until it is shown in the British official trade statistics. It is believed to be several times larger than the 3,000,000 ounces (about £1,000,000 worth) which the British Government recently bought from the Japanese Government's stocks.

As Russian silver is not appearing on the market, bullion dealers presume that it also is going into official hands.

The British Government needs silver to supply essential consumption in Britain. For that purpose the Russian purchase saves Britain spending dollars on Western Hemisphere silver. The Government also needs silver for repaying the wartime lend-lease silver to the United States. Russia for her part evidently needs sterling.

Iron Curtain sales of gold on the world's free gold market have dwindled. They have always been sporadic and small—less in a year than South Africa sells in a month. Lately they have almost disappeared—either because Moscow dislikes the present low price or because it has not much gold to sell. Russia's production and hoards of gold may be much smaller than is commonly supposed.

The world free market price has fallen to its lowest level in recent years, at about 36.25 U.S. dollars an ounce which is only US\$1.25 above the official price of US\$35. Offers on the free market come from steadily all the gold-producing countries which want to get a premium over the official price, however small, and find very little demand.—China Mail Special.

Eat While You Look

London, Sept. 9.

Two London cinemas—one in Liverpool and another in Sheffield will allow suit next week—have "banned" serving "dinner" to patrons. It is a half-crown lunch, and patrons eat while they look.—China Mail Special.

DULLES ACCUSED BY PRAVDA

London, Sept. 9.

M. V. Korionov, diplomatic correspondent of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, stated today that Mr John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, "obviously strives to create requisites for new military gambles in the Far East and Southeast Asia."

In a long analysis of Mr Dulles' speech to the American Legion at St Louis a week ago, quoted by Tass, he added "It is not hard to understand why the American Secretary of State so

zealously extols the predatory war there and in Korea."

The *Pravda* article stated:

"Not without purpose does he threaten the Chinese People's Republic, declaring that in case of violation of the Korean armistice not only would the United States of America resume the war but extend it north of the Yalu River. Dulles is surrounded 'with a straight face' by doing everything to make but 'the defeat of their armed forces in Korea a victory'."

These circles, he added, do not understand, or do not wish to understand, the evident fact

that the policy of dictation, the policy of strength, has not justified itself up to now, and that this 'aggressive adventurous policy' will not justify itself in the future."

He accused Mr Dulles of pointing out that such a plan can be advanced only by one who does not want a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

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★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

I'VE BEEN RINGING DOORBELLS AND ASKING QUESTIONS

On Tour In Connecticut and Long Island.

THE politicians have been talking so much about carrying out "the will of the American people" I decided to get out of New York and talk to some of the people and find out what their will was.

Also, it has been scorching hot in New York, around 95 degrees day after day—enough to addle anyone's brains.

I don't think the rest of the world realises what utter torture midsummer in Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn can be.

There has been a series of shootings, mainly due to the impossible temperature, in my opinion, and the behaviour of some men has been erratic—the result of a touch of the sun.

Jet-cooled

A FEW women have been going around with dry ice cubes in their handbags, and girls and youths have been carrying squirt pistols charged with ice water, squirting a cold stream down their backs whenever the heat became unbearable, which was most of the time.

Rejecting these remedies, I left town to beat the heat. Several million people seemed to have the same idea. The highways are jammed with cars and station-wagons and the Long Island and Connecticut beaches are packed tight.

I have been avoiding the expensive hotels and have stayed overnight at motels or taken a cottage for a couple of days.

Printing of Distinction for People of Distinction

By South China Morning Post Limited

Telephone 20002 and ask for Mr. Labrum

The people I have talked to have been insurance salesmen, commercial travellers, manufacturers, car hops, filling-station attendants, bartenders, clerks, a couple of doctors, and, of course, housewives.

This survey of public opinion has been haphazard (nothing like as scientific as Dr Kinsey's), but journalists should now again ring doorbells and ask questions, otherwise they get cramped in their own professional circle.

The hero of this season in the sun, according to my poll, is Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief American delegate to the United Nations.

The first man I talked to, an advertising executive, said: "At last we've got a spokesman who is thinking of America first. Thank goodness Dean Acheson has gone. We've won all along the line at the U.N. because we refused to be pushed around. I'm very disappointed with the British and the Canadians for opposing us. What's got into them? As for India, why, it didn't even send a Boy Scout to Korea. Nehru's too pally with the Communies in my book."

Lodge popular

I said that possibly we might need India in the future, and more such "American victories at the U.N. might boomerang." The advertising man said: "That's malpractice. Lodge did the right thing—everyone says so."

I said: "Walter Lippmann didn't say so." The advertising man said: "Lippmann's too stuck on Asia and Europe; he forgets America."

A dozen other people have told me the same thing about Lodge. Comparatively unknown as a national figure when he was a Senator, he now is the all-American champion, and his appearance on the newsreels in the country cinemas I visited set off loud applause.

He seems to be successfully carrying out "the will of the people."

There has inevitably been a lot of conversation about Senator McCarthy during this tour, and I have found no evidence whatever that McCarthy is slipping. In fact, I believe he is gaining in strength and influence.

Several people told me: "I had my doubts about McCarthy, but no longer, not since the Jenner report."

Jenner report

THE Jenner report is a Senate Sub-Committee document released by eight Senators, four Democrats and four Republicans, charging that Soviet spy-rings have penetrated the U.S. Government in high places.

Senator William Jenner and his colleagues were unanimous in reporting that Communist spy-rings are carrying on criminal activities in official Washington.

Since the document's release McCarthy's stock has soared. One night when a group of us were gathered in a bar and grill in Riverhead there was almost a fight when the owner of a delicatessen said McCarthy was a menace, a smearer of innocent people.

I thought the delicatessen owner was going to be

roughed up and tossed out, but fortunately the talk changed to baseball.

The delicatessen man was one of the few Liberals I've met on this trip. And it is not because I have happened to encounter Right-Wing Republicans all the time. There have been Democrats and Independents, with hardly a one against McCarthy. Perhaps, of course, some were apprehensive about coming out openly against McCarthy and took me for one of the Senator's snipers (the Senator has quite a staff of "investigators").

Fair start

I HAVE listened also, to a good deal of talk about President Eisenhower, and the opinion generally is that Mr Eisenhower has made a fair start, but done nothing spectacular.

An insurance salesman told me: "Like said he'd reduce taxes, but he's done no such thing. He said he'd reduce the cost of living; it gets higher all the time. I read in the paper that it's now at an all-time peak. Why? Because we keep shovelling the money, millions of it, to Europe. Why can't you support yourselves over there?"

I said: "The British are." The insurance man said: "I admire the British, but this isn't a British country. I'm half Italian and half German myself; there aren't many Americans of British stock, despite what you hear. I for one think the British have too much to say about how we run things, and no kidding. Also there's damn little gratitude that I can see for what we've done for Europe, and that includes the British too."

Booming

I DIDN'T pursue the subject further and, preferred listening to a paint manufacturer who had a fascinating style in conversation.

The paint manufacturer said: "You want to know if I think there'll be a depression? There won't be one. This boom is here to stay for years and years, see?"

"The Government will go on spending, because it has to, you understand?"

"Sure, prices are high, but so are profits and wages. See, you understand, you got the picture?"

I said I saw, understood, and got the picture.

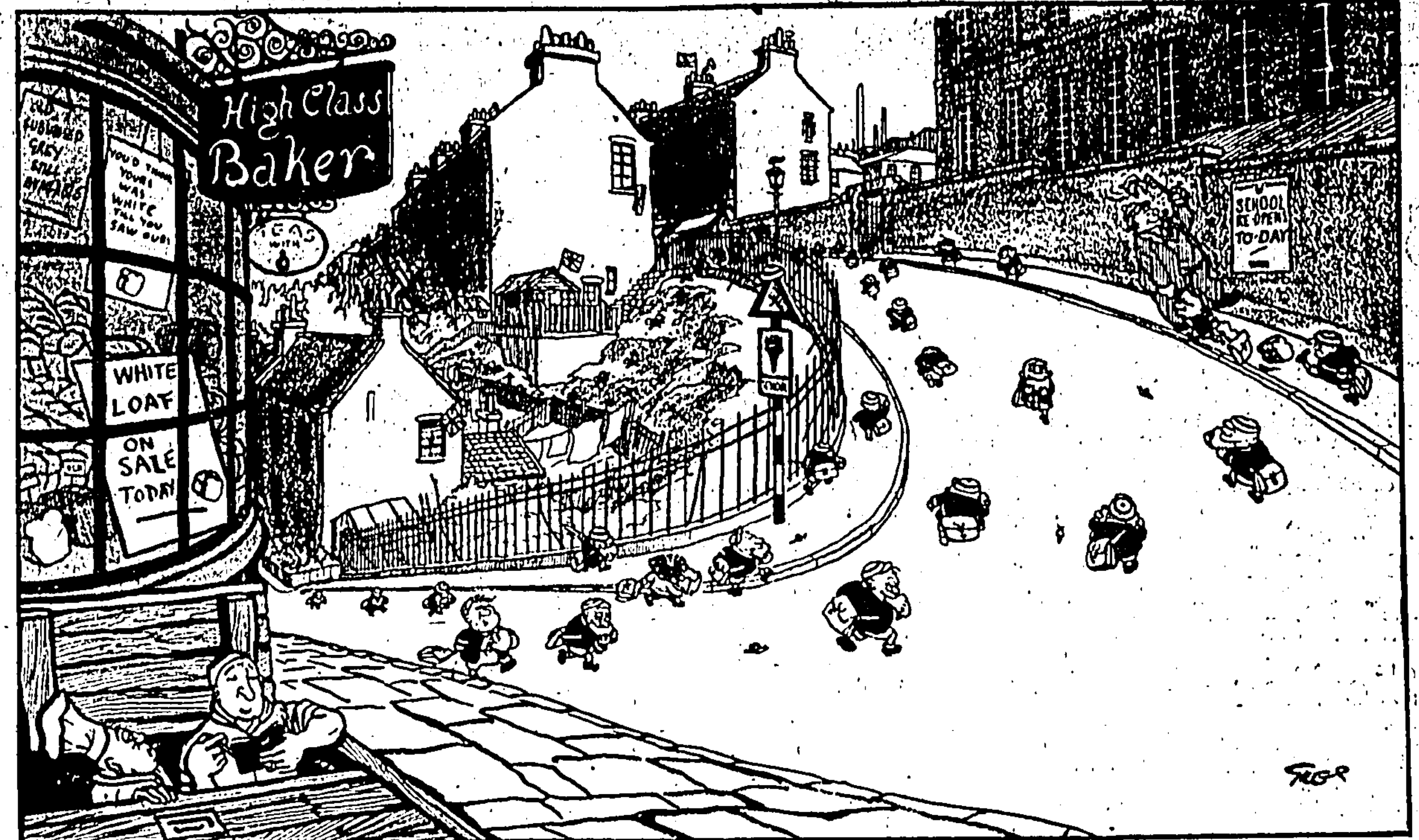
Altogether I suppose I have talked and listened to about 50 people during this tour. Fifty is a very small number in a country with a population of 160,000,000 people but I believe the views I heard are shared by great numbers of Americans.

ing out tough two-year-old heifers used to breed some of Spain's finest fighting bulls. For physical dangers this is a sport comparable to skiing and Mrs Simpson was lucky to have come, through with nothing more than a few bruises.

Of her friend Gandarias she said: "There is no romance between us although I couldn't think of a nicer guy to have my name linked to."

"You can take this as straight: I didn't do any dating when I was living with Bill and I haven't done any since."

"There is an old Chinese proverb about a time for fishing and a time for mending nets. I am mending nets now."



"I make it five per cent prefer the new white, five per cent prefer the old grey, and 90 per cent don't give a hoot what colour it is."

London Express Service

EXTRAVAGANCE — THE FEMININE SIN

REFRESHER COURSE FOR WIVES (and husbands)

WHETHER or not money is the root of all evil, it is certainly at the bottom of a lot of serious trouble in marriage. It always has been, and without it has never been more acute a problem than now, when the whole economic structure of society is changing.

No engaged couple with an ounce of realism between them can afford to sheer away from the unromantic but vital question of just how much they are going to have to live on.

But though the money-factor in marriage is as old as time, it crops up in these days in a more complicated form. In times past there was no question of the wife's contributing to the family exchequer through her own earning powers. A dowry was different, and became the

husband's property, anyway, the moment the register was signed.

Extravagance was thus the feminine sin most likely to cause contention, and, though excessive extravagance is certainly a bad enough crime to drive occasional husbands to suicide, there's nothing about it to wound masculine pride.

It is even subtly flattering to some husbands to feel they are regarded as inexhaustible sources of income. Rows and scenes may be distressing at the time, but they leave behind no bitterness.

Topsy-turvy world

THE wife sheds tears and promises to become thrifty. The husband (cursing about him for means to pay the debts) is left poorer in bank balance, but compensated by the feeling that he is the moral superior.

All this might seem plain sailing compared with the sort of trouble money — and

its place in marriage—is liable to engender today, when, because many wives go back to their jobs after the honeymoon, the husband is no longer sole provider.

If it could somehow be arranged that the wife's salary was always just so much the smaller of the two, it would probably be for the greater happiness of both. But values in the modern age are notoriously topsy-turvy. In the world of entertainment in particular the rewards can be out of all proportion to the work involved or the training necessitated.

A steady, hardworking husband may thus suddenly find himself in the position of contributing less to the upkeep of his home than his wife.

On the face of it, he ought to be very pleased he has found a woman who is so thrifty. The husband (cursing about him for means to pay the debts) is left poorer in bank balance, but compensated by the feeling that he is the moral superior.

Worse, and more dangerous, he may allow a genuine feeling of inferiority to handicap his own career.

No wonder that, to my certain knowledge, many career-wives earning good salaries tend to soft-pedal their jobs when their husbands are present, striving to create the impression that what they are doing is of secondary importance to the really worthwhile work of their husbands.

This seems to me neither sensible nor honest, and I think that husbands are to blame in this respect for an outworn and unworthy form of jealousy which ought not to crop up in a partnership between equals.

A woman's right

ANOTHER form of trouble with money at its root is that of the capable and talented woman who has given up a good job to marry.

Apart from financial considerations she will probably suffer from the enforced disuse of her talents; but the sudden curtailment of an independent income is likely to chafe even more.

Even with a strong sense of humour to help her, a woman who has earned her own living with a fair measure of success



By PHYLLIS DIGBY MORTON

is not going to take kindly to making do with the parsimonious dol that is still many a husband's idea of a generous personal allowance, while in many cases she will be expected to make do with what she can salvage from the household.

Any husband who thinks his wife is unduly voracious about pocket money should ask himself how he would like to have to skimp, scheme or go on his knees for the wherewithal to buy a pair of shoes!

A man who values his marriage will be fair as well as practical in his money dealings with his wife. He should be as liberal as he can afford. Whatever money he gives her for herself should be as generous as he can make it (without embarrassment to their savings or the rest of their commitments) and he should never demand to know how she spends it. It is here, she has earned the right to it just as surely as he earns his salary.

She always lies

LET us examine one or two different types of marriage economics that are likely to lead to trouble.

Bill is a typical husband of the old school. He regards his wife as part of his property to be maintained in the same way as he maintains his car and the rest of his belongings. He spends just enough money on her to keep her in good condition: no more, no less.

He gives her an allowance which he considers generous and she thinks totally inadequate. She never has a half-penny to spare for the frivolities so dear to the heart of a woman, and when she does indulge in, say, a new hat, she invariably tells a lie about the price (because no matter how little he always grumbles that it is too much).

Yet he appears to deny himself very little at her expense, belongs to the local golf club, throws away his ties long before they show any sign of wear and would not dream of cutting down on his drink bills.

She thinks him mean and tells him so—frequently. They are

never in debt, and never in harmony.

On the other hand, George and Mary share the philosophy that if you're going to pool your lives, you should pool your income. This would doubtless work out fine given a streak of caution or reasonable thrift in both temperaments. Unfortunately, Mary's idea of sensible spending is to tramp through the entire communal bank account at George's expense, with the result that he can't even keep himself in cigarettes. They have endless rows and are always in debt.

William and Edna have a prudent and carefully worked out budget arrangement that allows Edna a monthly sum of money which should be sufficient for all household contingencies and at the same time leave William sufficient in reserve to meet the infinite vista of domestic commitments that every householder faces.

It should work out well since Edna is a clever housekeeper and not extravagant over her clothes—and so it would, were it not for the children.

The lure of toys

EDNA simply cannot resist the lure of more and more unnecessary and highly expensive toys—things that she would have liked (or that she would have liked) in her own childhood, and was denied.

As a result of the flow of sooties, model trains, dolls' houses and mechanized dolls into the nursery, William's reserve is constantly encroached on and his wardrobe remains chronically shabby.

When he points out to Edna that he, as the breadwinner, should be the shop-window of the family (and no employer has confidence in a seedy-looking man), and is in more need of a new winter overcoat than their son's is of a triangle, she exclaims that he has forgotten what it is to be a child.

Their bickerings are ever on the increase, and are the children any happier?

One vital rule

IT is only too true that most of us have far more money than the things we would like to buy, so—though we may hate it—the family income has got to be sensibly planned if rows and recriminations are to be avoided.

The most vital rule about money in marriage is to make joint decisions. Never discuss financial matters late at night when you are tired and easily depressed. On the other hand, don't leave them unsettled in the hope that they will sort themselves out.

They won't. They never do.

Another article by Phyllis Digby Morton

PARIS NEWSLETTER from SAM WHITE

NOW MRS SIMPSON IS MENDING THE NETS

WHEN beautiful model Sloane Simpson married 62-year-old ex-Mayor of New York, ex-U.S. Ambassador to Mexico William O'Dwyer it was more than the wedding of the year; it was declared to be "the biggest boost ever to the morale of men over 60."

Now three years later 37-year-old Mrs Simpson, as she prefers to call herself, is in Paris preparing a devastating blow to that only recently boosted morale. She is about to leave for Mexico to plead before the Roman Catholic Church authorities for the annulment of her marriage.

Mrs Simpson is a spectacular personification of American womanhood: self-reliant, career-minded, with a brain that effective wit and devastatingly frank. Through it all she looks as though she spends eight hours a day with her hair-dresser.

No new romance

She has just come from a long stay in Spain where she has been brushing up on her bullfighting lore acquired when she was "Mrs Ambassador" by actually learning to fight. She has been staying on the bull-breeding ranch of her millionaire Spanish friend, Pedro Gandarias, and there every day with the red flag, called the matador, in her hand she has been test-

ing out tough two-year-old heifers used to breed some of Spain's finest fighting bulls. For physical dangers this is a sport comparable to skiing and Mrs Simpson was lucky to have come, through with nothing more than a few bruises.

Of her friend Gandarias she said: "There is no romance between us although I couldn't think of a nicer guy to have my name linked to."

"You can take this as straight: I didn't do any dating when I was living with Bill and I haven't done any since."

"There is an old Chinese proverb about a time for fishing and a time for mending nets. I am mending nets now."

Enchantment again

"Bill and I separated for completely private reasons which are nobody else's business. We couldn't get along as man and wife and that is all there is to it."

"As to why we married in the first place I guess it was a mixture of love and hero worship on my part. That man's Irish charm is something that should not be let loose on a simple girl like me. Meanwhile Bill gives me money to live on on the Continent and I guess when the marriage is annulled there will be a settlement."

As for her plans: "I am going back to the States to do some programmes on TV. In the meantime, I am just trying to forget, and fighting bulls is the best way I know of forgetting."

When the period of disenchantment ends enchantment will come again, and this time it will be for good."

Mrs Simpson is a woman of wit. Samples: On the defeated presidential candidate Mr Stevenson: "Why, he's just a right-wing Communist."

On American Liberals: "There is anything more boring than an American Liberal? It is an Irish American Liberal."

Moroccan mix-up

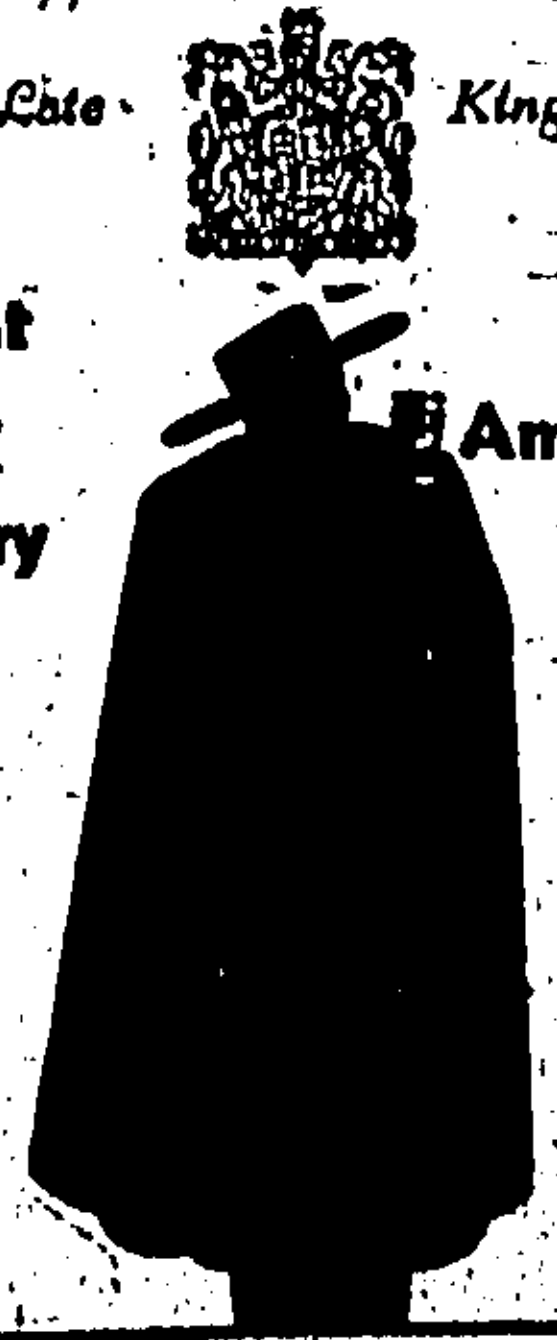
HOW many wives has the deposed ex-Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef? The French Foreign Office and the Protectorates Office of Morocco have been having a sharp disagreement on the subject. The Protectorates Office on the day the Sultan was deposed depicted him as a conservative type with only one legitimate wife.

The Foreign Office made its own researches and came up with an extra wife. The dispute raged for 24 hours and finally the Protectorates Office capitulated and agreed that there were in fact two.

Next day came a startling report from Corica. The Sultan had arrived there with three wives. There was confusion in the Foreign Office; but finally a spokesman came through with an explanation: "Women don't count in Moslem society anyhow, and you know nobody is allowed to investigate the private life of a Sultan."

By Appointment Wine Merchants to the Late King George VI

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Dry Amontillado Sherry

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"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 14th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 15th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 10th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 10th Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 22nd Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 23rd Sept.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Taidjong Mani	8 a.m. 24th Sept.
"FUMING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 20th Sept.
"HANYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 20th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"		10 a.m. 3rd Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEI"	Tientsin	11th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Singapore & Taidjong Mani	13th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	13/14th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 14th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	18th Sept.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Taidjong Mani	21st Sept.
"FUMING"	Kobe	23rd Sept.
"HANYANG"	Kobe	24th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	30th Sept.

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"CHANGSIA"	Japan	1st Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGTIE"	Yokohama	23rd Sept.
"CHANGSIA"	Australia & Manila	27th Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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Sails		
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"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	Manilla, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Oct.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails		
G. "PYRRHUS"	Liverpool	13th Sept.
G. "ASCANIUS"	do	21st Sept.
G. "AGAPENOR"	do	27th Sept.
G. "CALCHAS"	do	8th Oct.
G. "PELUS"	do	14th Oct.
G. "ATREUS"	18th Sept.	23rd Oct.
G. "DELLEROPHON"	24th Sept.	29th Oct.
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HK/Saigon/Singapore	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 8.45 p.m. Thu.	
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. 3.30 p.m. Thu.	
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Shinwell Urges Caution

London, Sept. 9. Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, former Labour Defence Minister, today declared that Dr. Konrad Adenauer's German election victory "may yet be a menace to the peace of Europe."

Mr. Shinwell said in a letter to the Evening Standard that he saw "no reason to rejoice at Adenauer's runaway victory."

"Already it is clear that Dr. Adenauer has one aim above all others—to secure the return to Germany of her Eastern territories. But by what means?" Mr. Shinwell asked.

"It may be that at the moment Dr. Adenauer favours negotiation with Russia. But will that still be his mood—and more important, will it still be the mood of a resurgent and soon to be reformed German people—if and when negotiation for a united Germany fails—or will there be a desire to grab by force what the Russians refuse to concede by parity?"

"I suggest that the present attitude of the British people towards Germany should be one of cool caution, and that there should be a determination never to allow ourselves to be dragged behind Germany into a conflict over territories which mean nothing to us."—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN DRIVE FOR MORE FOOD

Vienna, Sept. 9. The Hungarian Government issued a decree today designed to increase food production and keep collective farms going. Budapest Radio reported.

The decree instructed factory managers that industrial workers who had left collective farms to work in factories could return to their farms if they so wished and if the collective farms applied for them in writing.

The decree excepted Socialist workers and workers in the bauxite, coal mining, heavy and chemical industries.

The leading article in today's Szabad Nep, the chief Communist Party newspaper, was devoted to the urgent problem of getting farmers to cultivate the "reserve lands" now lying idle. Radio Budapest said.

"These were lands given up by private farmers because they could fulfil delivery quotas, and were now State or communal property, which were often not cultivated owing to the shortage of labour on collective farms, it added."—Reuter.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA m.v. "No. 3 MANTETSU MARU"

Are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 11th September, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th September, 1953, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd September, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 8th September, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA m.v. "No. 6 MANTETSU MARU" And m.v. "AKAGI MARU"

Are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th September, 1953, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd September, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 10th September, 1953.

Formidable Task Facing New Kashmiri Premier

London, Sept. 9.

Today's Times believes that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the new Prime Minister of Kashmir, may overcome certain difficulties in Kashmir with India's help.

Some time before Sheikh Abdullah's Government fell, it had become plain that Kashmir was insolvent, the newspaper said.

"It was believed in Delhi that the land reforms carried out by Sheikh Abdullah were laying a solid foundation of rural prosperity and that the connection with India was increasingly buttressed by improved living standards.

"This belief has now suffered a severe shock from the belated publication of the report of the Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Wazir, which was appointed some months ago to inquire into the results of the abolition of big landed estates and other measures for the relief of the poorer peasantry.

"They go far to provide an explanation of the background of economic discontent which made the suppression of Sheikh Abdullah inevitable.

"Whatever may have been the achievements of the late Prime Minister as a political leader, the malversation which his preoccupation with international questions permitted his subordinates to practise seems to have been most grave," the Times said.

GRIM PICTURE

"The grim picture painted by the Wazir Committee of the failure of Sheikh Abdullah's reforms to improve the lot of the down-trodden Kashmiri peasantry is significant because it explains both the ease with which his regime was overthrown and the recent tendency of the people of the Valley—note by several impartial observers—to turn against the connection with India, for which, in spite of

Cobalt-Bomb Fears

London, Sept. 9.

The Times today joined Australian opposition leaders and scientists in calling for assurances that Britain will not endanger Australian lives by exploding a dreaded cobalt bomb.

The storm over the C-bomb has been gathering for the past two weeks both here and in Australia.

A British nuclear scientist said recently that such a bomb could poison the earth for years with radioactive cobalt particles that conceivably could wipe out humanity.

Reports that it might be the next weapon in mankind's deadly arsenal raised fears in Australia where British atomic tests are due next month.

United Press.

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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives London
"CARTHAGE"	21st September	21st October
"CORFU"	28th October	28th November
"CHUSAN"	4th November	1st December
"CANTON"	30th November	21st December

According cable for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

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"NELORE"	due 20th Sept.	from Japan
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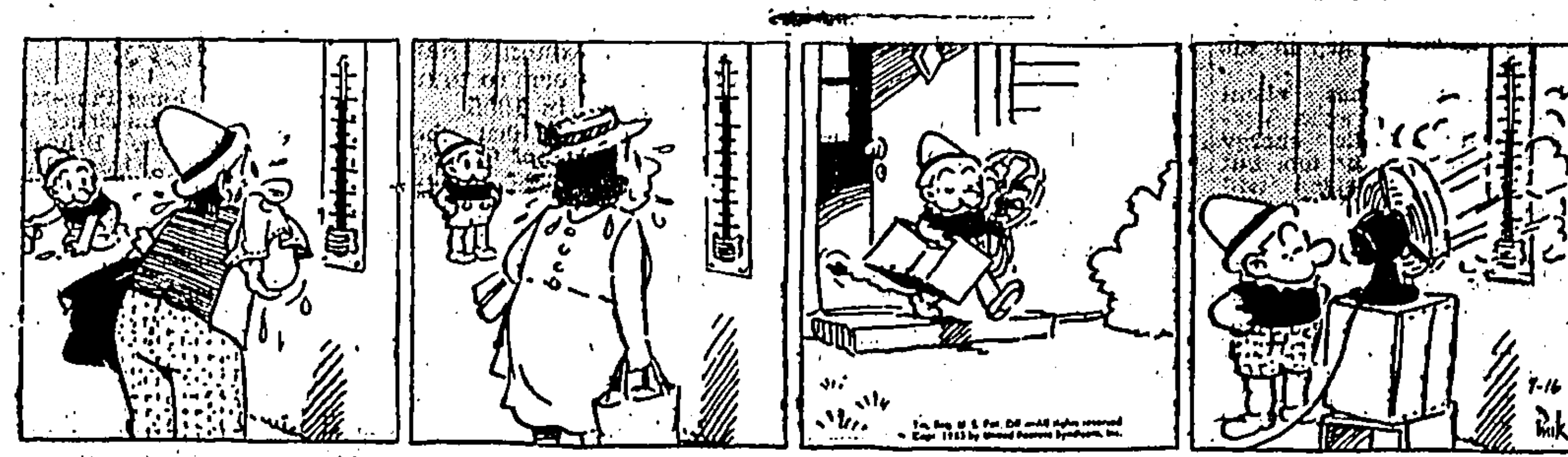
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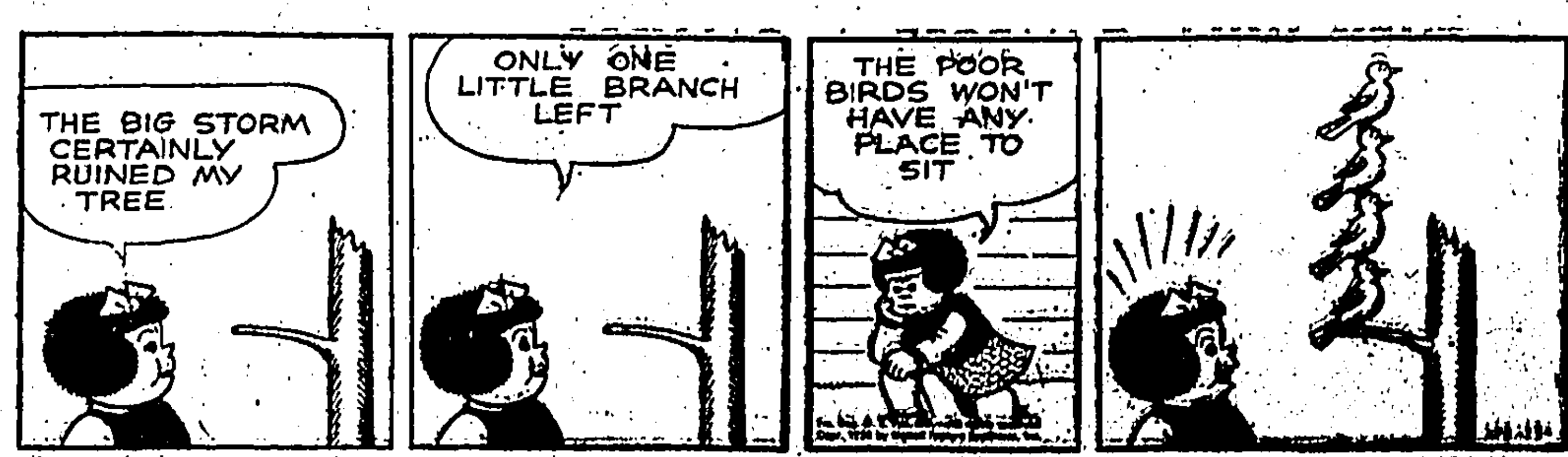
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S. AFRICA INVITES BUCHMAN

Caux-sur-Montreux, Sept. 8. The President of the Senate of South Africa, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the administrators of four provinces in the Union of South Africa and the administrator of South-West Africa have invited Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of the Moral Re-orientation, to visit South Africa with a task force. It was announced today. Mr. C. A. Van Niekerk, President of the Senate, and Mr. J. H. Conradie, the Speaker, in a joint letter to Dr. Buchman said that the "grave issues facing the world today and especially in South Africa." "All of us are anxious to find the right answers," they said. "Scientists and members of the House of Assembly of all parties have heard of the results achieved in many parts of the world by the application of the principles of Moral Re-orientation in homes, industry and national life. "For this reason we hope that you and your team will be able to visit South Africa and we can assure you that such a visit will be greatly welcomed." The message from the five administrators states: "We believe that your visit with its emphasis on the search for God's plan personally and nationally, will bring about a new willingness in all of us to co-operate for the well-being of our country and the rest of South Africa."—Reuter.

General's U.S. Visit

Saigon, Sept. 8. General Nguyen Van Hinh, Chief of Staff of the Vietnamese Army, said today that the date of his departure for Washington had not yet been fixed. He added that he was awaiting the permission of the Vietnamese Government.—France Press.

San Miguel

London Foreign Exchange		Prices were as follows:-	
London Sept. 9.		Contract No. 4. (world)	
New York	3.50 0/10-3.70 7/10	October	3.35 nominal
Montreal	3.76 1/2-3.12 3/5 10/10	January (1904)	3.35 nominal
Amsterdam	10.95/-10.50/-	March	3.35
Brussels	10.40/-10.10/-	May	3.35 bid
Cairo	19.90/-19.80/-	September	3.35 bid
Zurich	12.17-12.17 1/2	November	—
Copenhagen	19.40/-19.47 1/2	Spot (cents per 100 to)	
Paris	7.81-7.80	Cuba	2.35
Stockholm	14.55-14.55 1/2	Contract No. 6.	
Lisbon	79.25-80.00	November	3.55 nominal
Deutschs Mark	12.57-12.57	January (1904)	3.76 nominal
Blocked Mark	12.57-12.57	March	3.85 bid
	—United Press.	May	3.85 bid
		July	3.67 bid
		September	3.72 nominal
		November	—
		Spot (cents per 100 to)	
		NY ex-stock	5.50
		—United Press.	

